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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY Mongolian People's Republic

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DATE:

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SUBJECT Economic Information: Radio Broadcasts

This document is hereby regraded to
CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the
letter of 16 October 1978 from the
Director of Central Intelligence to the
Archivist of the United States.
Next Review Date: 2008

INFO.

16 July 1947

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SUPPLEMENT

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Note: Many of the Ulan Bator broadcasts discuss the Five Year Plan. This plan appears to be very comprehensive, since the broadcasts have referred to plans or quotas for cattle breeding, "meat", sausage, "grease" or meat grease, butter, "arli" (dried milk), soap, wheat, spring wheat, buckwheat, rye, oats, potatoes, "many other vegetables", sweetmeats, Kvass (beer), flour, biscuits, vermicelli, gingerbread, "wine", "horut" (?), tarbagan (marmot) skins, "black saddles", wool manufacture, woolen cloth and cloth manufacture (possibly the same), felt manufacture, "felt boots", knitting and wool knitting (possibly the same), "handwork", tailoring, shoemaking, the saw mill, "auto transport", building of houses and industrial and educational establishments, increasing the number of students and technicians, studying of the new alphabet and teaching of reading and writing. Apparently work plans have been made for government employees, as the broadcasts have referred to the "norms" for the employees of the establishments of justice and of post and telegraph offices and of workmen connected with radio and transport. In the broadcasts it is estimated that after the accomplishment of the First Five Years' Plan "our economic situation will be 48% better than it was in 1946. The cattle breeding will be increased from 86% to 90% more than it was in 1946"--- broadcast of 30 April. Special emphasis is placed on the breeding of cattle, which is described as "the most important property of our state"--- broadcast of 16 April.

Generally the broadcasts refer to the quotas only in terms of percentages accomplished. Almost never are the actual amounts, planned or accomplished, revealed. However, on 21 March it was stated "In Khentei Aimak, the hunting brigade during three days killed 180 antelopes and gave them to the Union of Cooperatives." Another exception, in which the actual figures are mentioned, is quoted in paragraph 1 below.)

SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS

30 April Broadcast

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1. "The rural economy enterprises of the Minister of Agriculture, on the occasion of the 1 May Festival, successfully affected the ploughing of fields; in the place Tarialan, 1,330 hectares; in the place Tsagan Usun, 1,000 hectares; in the place Tolonga, 100 hectares; in the place of the state stud (?) 210

NO CHANGE in Class.

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hectares; in the place Orhon Bilchir, 103 hectares; in the place Bayan Ula, 207 hectares; in the place of the state sheep breeding, 80 hectares."

29 March Broadcast

2. "The Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle Breeding has given many agricultural organizations the improved new model 60 horsepower tractors."

17 May Broadcast

3. "The United Economy of twenty families (Peiping Note: collective economy, called Kolhoz in the USSR) of Selonga Aimak successfully accomplished the bringing of kids, calves, and lambs to birth, and at the present time they continue to enlarge the spring sowing. Especially successful is the sowing of the United Economy in the Ara-Bulak Sumun (district), where they are already sowing wheat over the norms."

25X1A (Note: When referring to the Five Year Plan, the Ulan Bator broadcasts customarily name a number of aimaks and state the percentage of their accomplishment in relation to the goal set. Workers are often singled out for individual praise. Generally the percentage of accomplishment by the aimaks is fairly close to their quotas, and sometimes above them. If the broadcasts state a fair cross-section of production accomplishments (which is not necessarily the case) it would appear that the Mongolian People's Republic is fairly successful in accomplishing its Five Year Plan. Occasionally failures of accomplishment are mentioned, as seen in the following excerpts).

FAILURES TO MEET NORMS

12 March Broadcast

4. "In the capital town, Ulan Bator, the plan of teaching reading and writing from 20 February to 2 March was 90% accomplished...Many aimaks have carried out their plan unsatisfactorily..."

25 May Broadcast

5. "Some Aimaks, Ara Khangai and others, did not fulfill their duty in teaching the workmen the new alphabet; they hardly fulfilled 15.2% of their duties. Such action of the Mongol young people evidently (obviously?) violates the program of the Communist Party and government."

17 May Broadcast

6. "The cattle breeders in the Jabhan Ula, Soktosumbur, and Tsagan Obo Sumuns of Khentei Aimak did not accomplish the plan of bringing to birth five kinds of domestic animals; they did not accomplish even one half of the plan. Such an abnormal event is not allowed. According to reports, the leaders of the committees of the Communist Party in those sumuns did not pay attention to the breeding of animals....The necessary investigations will be made in the above named sumuns. The works of the leaders and cattle breeders will also be checked in order to find out the reason for such an abnormal event....The President of the Committee of the Aimak did not pay attention to the negligence of the leaders of the sumuns."

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SUPERVISION OF FIVE YEAR PLAN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~3 June Broadcast

7. "Today active and sensible (?) members of the Mongol Communist Party are leaving Ulan Bator for the eighteen aimaks to inspect the work of local leaders responsible for supplying their government with raw materials: wool, fine hair, sheepskins, etc. Those active and sensible members of the Mongol Communist Party must give the necessary instruction to all the organized enterprises, butter manufacture, and the workmen's associations in order that they may be able to accomplish the First Five Year Plan. In addition, those active and sensible members must explain to all the Mongol people that the question of supplying the government with raw materials is of prime importance because the Mongol Government must export those raw materials in exchange for goods essential to the development of its economy: machines, tractors, hay knives, rakes, milk separators, and similar products. According to reports, there are inside some Mongol aimaks unsensible elements - bureaucrats who effect their duties indifferently - and there are even cases where they have reserved raw materials for their personal use. Such persons will be held responsible, according to the resolution of the Central Committee of the Mongol Communist Party, issued 22 May 1947, under the N. 15 (?). All the members of the Mongol Communist Party must supervise such abnormal events and report them to the proper leaders (directors)."

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